

her martial operations with sufficient vigor, and pursue them with that consistency, energy, and concentration necessary to the fulfilment of her designs. The vast possessions under her sway are distracted by internal convulsions—the numerous petty sub-divisions of her enormous territory continually in revolt, call for all her attention. Incapable of quelling intestine feuds and conducting an impotent administration, amid all the disturbing principles of anarchy and insurrection, in the attempt to crush the liberties of Texas will necessarily prove both absurd and hopeless. Unanimity of council, is wanting to the success of this achievement. Her materials, abundant as they are, will not work in concert; she may transport, as she has done after months of arduous preparation, three thousand Mexican to the scene of contest; they may fortify places, and revel in temporary triumph over a portion of the country, but how are these transient successes to be maintained and improved? Another twelve months will be needed, before a second army can be made to cross the Rio Bravo, and co-operate with that which preceded it, which ere that period, will have been dispossessed of its strong holds, and totally annihilated by the overwhelming impetus of a soldiary rising in defence of that soil, and animated by a common and irresistible impulse.

If past experience has failed to instruct the besotted rulers of Mexico, we trust that the hard knocks, and little profit and honor they are likely to obtain in Texas, will teach them a better lesson. That they may be most heartily beaten, and once more disgracefully driven beyond the frontier, will be the cordial wish of every enemy to oppression. The people of Mexico, whose arrogance is in just proportion to their imbecility and ignorance, are woefully in want of some strong practical illustration of the mode in which despots are treated by freemen.—*N. O. Bee.*

[From the New York Express.]

#### REBELLION IN UPPER CANADA.—TORONTO TAKEN.

The Press of our city will anon begin to discover that the Canadas are not as calm as a summer's morning—that other than French Canadians are striking for liberty,—that the Anglo Saxons are now aroused,—that Protestantism and Catholicism are marching arm in arm,—that there are Papi-neaus and Browns in every town—that LIBERTY is a magic word that wakes all Americans to arms.

The news below in the aggregate we see not the least reason to distrust. It comes from many quarters. The Albany Argus has a letter from Lew-istown (Niagara Co.) which states,—“The Canadian population appears to be in a very high state of excitement, and a secret organization for the purpose affecting a revolution seems to have been going on in every part of the province totally unknown to the government.”

Many individuals of the highest standing are engaged in this revolutionary movement and there is little doubt of its extending in a very short period throughout the whole extent of the upper province. The government is entirely devoid of regular troops and have to rely on the loyal inhabitants for aid and they form a very small part of the population.”

From Oswego we yesterday published the want courier of this news. It comes to us now again by the way of Buffalo.

[From the Buffalo Journal.]

WEDNESDAY, 5th Dec. 6 P. M.

We have been favored with the following copy of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability at Queenston U. C. announcing that the city of Toronto is in possession of the Patriots of the Upper province and hasten to lay it before our readers in an extra.

QUEENSTON, Dec. 6 1837.

David M Day Esq.

Dear Sir—I write you in great haste to inform you of what at least to us, is interesting and important.

Capt. Whitney has just arrived from Toronto which place he states was attacked yesterday by the radicals and taken.

The Governor and all the officials are pent up in the market house. Many buildings were burnt some lives lost and many taken prisoners.

The Capt. was sent here to drum up volunteers but he has succeeded in getting very few. The loyalists will not generally turn out and but little fighting will take place at least this fall in Upper Canada.

Telegraph Extra

Lewistown N. Y. Dec 6, 1837.

#### ATTACK ON THE CITY OF TORONTO.

We have received the following communication from a source entitled to the utmost confidence:

4 o'clock P. M.

SIR—The steamboat Traveller, Capt. Whitney, arrived at Niagara this morning at 7 o'clock, from Toronto, which place he left four hours before. The boat with a deputation, was despatched by the governor for volunteers from this district, to the immediate aid of the Government, and to return forthwith. The Reformers of the Home District, it is said, reached Toronto the night before last, in great numbers, (3000,) when volunteers in behalf of the government was called to oppose their coming into the city, when a running fire took place,—Col. Modie, late of the 104th was shot dead, and others, besides a number of prisoners were taken, among whom are Archibald McDonald (Sheriff Gore District) and Col. Wells. Sheriff Jarvis's house and others were fired and burnt. The Governor and his Council are in the Market Square. James Brown and 300 volunteers are in the fort. Mr. Speaker McNabb, with 80 volunteers reached the city yesterday. Col. W. Chisholm is expected to day from Oakville with the volunteers he can get in aid of the government, and from Whithy a few yeomanry cavalry are looked for.

The Reformers have at their council Dr. John Rolph, and others of high standing. Three flags of truce were sent yesterday, to the Government, with the following terms:

1st. To dissolve the present Parliament.

2d. Grant an Elective Legislative Council.

3d. That the Governor leave the Province in two weeks.

QUEENSTON, U. C. Dec. 6,

P. S.—Waile I write, the militia are ordered to meet forthwith at Niagara. It is thought that but few will attend the muster.

#### STILL LATER.

6 o'clock.

The Traveller left Niagara this afternoon, with one hundred royal volunteers, under the command of Daniel McDougal, who was a Lieutenant in the militia at the battle of Queenston. The steamer Transit, is lying off in the Bay of Toronto, with the family of the Governor and the public munitions. The militia are assembling at Niagara. Apprehensions are felt of an attack upon the town to-night, and preparations are making for defence.

From the Montreal Herald of the

#### 12th inst. LOWER CANADA.

Since our last the following individuals have been lodged in goal charged with the crime of high treason; J. S. Larecque, of Rigand, son of the M. P. P; Bonaventure Viger who figured at Longdeil and St Charles; J. R. Senecal, J. B Lafontaine, Louis Charbonneau, Joseph Laidry du Grand Jules Tegnier Michael Arguel, David Sean. From 20 to 30 prisoners were yesterday released as it was considered that they had been forced to join the rebel ranks.

#### MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Two companies of the 23d, under Captain Eveleigh, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery with one gun under Capt Glasgow marched on Sunday morning last for St Martin.

The Quebec Mercury of Saturday received yesterday morning gives us important military intelligence from below. Lieut Ingalls and E. Brown Esq. the two gentlemen who went with the despatches for the 43d to New Brunswick, returned on Friday. The 43d they report to be on its march and so near that its arrival may be expected daily. The 85th is to follow immediately from New Brunswick by the same account. Three more regiments according to report “in the best informed circle” at Fredericton were expected at Halifax from England and were to march directly for Quebec.

The St George Steamer arrived yesterday forenoon with four companies of the 83d Regiment under the command of the Honorable Lieut Col. Henry Dundas. The other officers are Captains Swinburn of the Grenadier and Colquhoun of the 3d companies; Lieutenants Kendall and Dalton; Lieutenant and “adjutant” Stubbs Esq. Campbell and Derinsey; Paymaster Stubbs and Surgeon Dr Wm Garner.

The steamer Princess Victoria arrived yesterday in port with a detachment of the 24th Regiment from St. Johns.

#### LOWER CANADA.

An “Extra Gazette by authority” was issued at Quebec on the 4th inst by which the district of Montreal and all the disturbed districts are placed under martial law.

The Patriots are yet at Grand Brule and have possessed themselves of the port of the Lake of the Two Mountains. The Queens fight dragoons have left Montreal to reinforce the two companies of the 23d regiment at Lachafelle's Bridge.

It is rumored that F. A. Brown and Papineau had been at St. Pie. The Commercial Advertiser by some gift of seeing, it may be, puts confidence in a story that Papineau has gone to Maine to raise volunteers by “promises of land and plunder.”—*N. Y. Express.*

#### Col. Johnson in favor of National Bank.

Col. Johnson, at a Dinner in Philadelphia, is reported, on good authority, to have made the following answer to a question put to him on the subject, to which the answer refers:

“Gentlemen, (said the Col.) I am in favor of a United States Bank; a bank with a capital of from fifty to a hundred millions; one hundred I would prefer: with branches so disseminated, in every part of the country, that there would not be a square mile in the United States or their dependencies, where its notes would not be redeemed in specie, or its equivalent, at any time. Gentlemen, these are my sentiments.” Verely the effects of the New York elections are becoming manifest.—*Lou. Journal.*



THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1838.

We have no news from our Legislature this week as we expected, in consequence of the failure of the mail. It is quite embarrassing to us, at this particular juncture of time when our National and State Legislatures are in session, to have an entire failure in the mail, and there can be no just cause assigned for it. This is the second paper we have issued without having a mail to send them off. We should like to know what Tiphah county has or what she has not done, that she can have only the promise of one mail per week? We are proposing issued for carrying the mail in two horse backs and Post Coaches in all the counties around us, and Ripley is left with a horse mail which ought to come once a week, and that the most efficacious route that could be imagined. Why could there not be a direct route from Purdy or Bolivar, through Ripley to Pontotoc in stages? the roads are good, and a glance at the map will show that the route is direct; the distance is only about seventy miles, whereas the present route from Bolivar through Ripley to Pontotoc, is at the lowest calculation ninety five miles. There ought also to be a route from Tusculum Ala., to Jacinto and Ripley to intersect the Memphis route either at La-Grange or Holly Springs—these routes would be profitable to the contractor to run stages on them.

#### Resignation of Mr. Woodbury.

A letter from Washington, published in the Courier and Enquirer, says “I know not whether the withering facts disclosed by R. M. Whitney, as to the causes of the present deranged state of the currency, has frightened the secretary of the treasury, or that he has become at last conscious of his utter inability to administer that department correctly, but he has certainly announced to his confidential friends his intention of retiring in the spring to his home in the Granite state, where he intends to remain aloof from the politics of the day. It is indeed to be regretted that so wise and prudent a step should not have been determined on before the awful catastrophe brought on by his mismanagement and that of his political compeers should have been so fully developed.

War—War!—We cut the annexed paragraph from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 18th inst. The other city papers contain similar allusions. Can it be that we are on the eve of wars with Mexico? The movements are suspicious.—*Grand Gulf Advertiser.*

Mexico—The hurried departure of a courier extraordinary from the Mexican minister at Washington to his own court, has given rise to no little surmise and suspicion.—Some conjecture that the attitude of the two republics was rather threatening, and that this messenger was despatched to warn Mexico, of the approaching storm. The real facts of the case will probably be brought by the next mail.

THE CURRENCY.—There is no subject now before the American people so important as that of the currency. Every man in society no matter how contracted his means cannot but be seriously affected by a derangement of that article which may happen to represent the value of property or labor. Our Currency by some untoward circumstances has been almost destroyed. All the experiments which have been made to create a better Currency have proved abortive and instead of a sound paper circulation which could be converted into specie on demand we have nothing left but the dreary prospect of never being able to accumulate specie enough to form even the semblance of a better currency.